

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[SW-FRL-2945-6]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan; the National Priorities Lists

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to Delete Sites from the National Priorities List; Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces its intent to delete eight sites from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment. The NPL is Appendix B to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

DATES: Comments concerning the sites may be submitted on or before January 30, 1986.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Russel H. Wyer, Director, Hazardous Site Control Division (Attn: RAB Staff), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (WH-548E), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. The Headquarters Docket clerk will maintain some background information on each site. Comprehensive information on each site is available through the EPA Regional Docket clerks.

The Headquarters public docket is located in EPA Headquarters, Waterside Mall subbasement, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, and is available for viewing by appointment only from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday excluding holidays. Requests for copies of the background information from the Headquarters public docket should be directed to the EPA Headquarters Docket Office. Requests for comprehensive copies of documents should be directed formally to the appropriate Regional Docket Office.

Addresses for the Headquarters and Regional Docket Office are:

For background information on all eight: Denise Sines, Headquarters, U.S. EPA CERCLA Docket Office, Waterside Mall, Subbasement, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, 202/382-3046.

For the Friedman, New Jersey site: Carole Petersen, Region II, U.S. EPA, 26 Federal Plaza, 7th Floor, Room 734, New York, NY 10278, 212/264-8677.

For the Enterprise Avenue and Lehigh, Pennsylvania sites: Diane McCreary, Region III, U.S. EPA Library, 5th Floor, 841 Chestnut Bldg., 9th & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106, 215/597-0580.

For the PCB Spills site, North Carolina: Gayle Alston, Region IV, U.S. EPA Library, Room G-6, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, GA 30365, 404/881-4216.

For the Morris Dump site, Minnesota: Lou Tilley, Region V, U.S. EPA Library, Room 1420, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60604, 312/353-2022.

For PCB Warehouse site, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, PCB Waste sites, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Taputimu Farm site, America Samoa: Jean Circiello, Region IX, U.S. EPA Library, 6th Floor, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, 415/974-8076.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Russel H. Wyer, Director, Hazardous Site Control Division, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (WH-548E), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, Phone (800) 424-9346 (or 382-3000 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces its intent to delete eight sites from the National Priorities List (NPL), Appendix B, of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), and requests comments on these deletions. The EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Fund) financed remedial actions. Any sites deleted from the NPL remain eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action.

The eight sites EPA intends to delete from the NPL are:

1. Enterprise Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
2. Friedman Property (once listed as Upper Freehold), Upper Freehold, New Jersey.
3. Lehigh Electric and Engineering Co., Old Forge Borough, Pennsylvania.

4. Morris Arsenic Dump, Morris Minnesota.

5. PCB Spills, 243 miles of roads, North Carolina.

6. PCB Warehouse, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

7. PCB Wastes, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

8. Taputimu Farm, Island of Tatuila, American Samoa.

The EPA will accept comments on these eight sites for thirty days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this notice explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses procedures that EPA is using for this action and those that the Agency is considering using for future site deletions. Section IV discusses each site and explains how each site meets the deletion criteria.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

Recent amendments to the NCP establish the criteria the Agency uses to delete sites from the NPL as published in the **Federal Register** on November 20, 1985 (50 FR 47912). Section 300.66(c)(7) of the NCP provides that sites:

* * * may be deleted from or recategorized on the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making this determination, EPA will consider whether any of the following criteria has been met:

(i) EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that responsible or other parties have implemented all appropriate response actions required;

(ii) All appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA has been implemented, and EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate; or

(iii) Based on a remedial investigation, EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

Before deciding to delete a site, EPA will make a determination that the remedy or decision that no remedy is necessary, is protective of public health, welfare, and the environment, considering environmental requirements which are applicable or relevant and appropriate at the time of the deletion.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for subsequent Fund-financed actions if future conditions warrant such actions. Section 300.66(c)(8) of the NCP states that fund-financed actions may be taken at sites that have been deleted from the NPL.

III. Deletion Procedures

In the NPL rulemaking published in the **Federal Register** on October 15, 1984 (49 FR 40320), the Agency solicited and received comments on the question of whether the notice and comment procedures followed for adding sites to the NPL should also be used before sites are deleted. Comments also were received in response to the amendments to the NCP that were proposed in the **Federal Register** on February 12, 1985, (50 FR 5862). Deletion of sites from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individuals rights or obligations. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist agency management. As is mentioned in section II of this notice, § 300.66(c)(8) of the NCP makes clear that deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future Fund-financed response actions.

For the deletion of this group of eight sites, EPA's Headquarters Office will accept and evaluate public comments before making the final decision to delete. In the future, EPA's Regional Offices may accept and evaluate public comments. The Agency believes that deletion procedures should focus on notice and comment at the local level, similar to those procedures for local comment outlined in EPA's March 27, 1984, "Interim Procedures for Deleting Sites from the NPL." Comments from the local community surrounding the sites considered for deletion are likely to be the most pertinent to deletion decisions. The following procedures were used for the intended deletion of these eight sites. The Agency is considering using similar procedures in the future, with the exception that the notice and comment period would be conducted concurrently at the local level and through the **Federal Register**.

The procedures used were:

1. EPA Regional Offices recommended deletion and prepared relevant documents.
2. EPA Regional Offices provided a two to three week public comment period on the deletion package. The notification was provided to local residents through local and community newspapers. The Region made all relevant documents available in the Regional Offices and local site information repositories. Notice was also given at that time to any public meetings if they were determined to be necessary.
3. The comments received during the notice and comment period were evaluated before the tentative decision to delete was made.

A deletion will occur after the Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response places a notice in the **Federal Register**, and the NPL will reflect an deletions in the next final update. Public notices and copies of the responsiveness summary will be made available to the local residents by the Regional Offices.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletions

The following summaries provide the Agency's rationale for intending to delete these sites from the NPL.

Enterprise Avenue Site, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Enterprise Avenue site located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, encompasses approximately 57 acres, in and industrial area. Until mid-1976, the Philadelphia Streets Department used the Enterprise Avenue site for disposal of incineration residue, fly ash, and bulky debris. During the same period, drums containing various industrial and chemical wastes were illegally buried at the site by several waste handling firms. In response to the situation, the Philadelphia Water Department (PWD) conducted exploratory excavations during January 1979 to confirm these allegations. Approximately 1,700 drums were discovered. It was determined that the drums contained or had once contained such wastes as paint sludges, solvents, oils, resins, metal finishing waste, and solid inorganic wastes. On December 30, 1982, the site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) and appeared on the final NPL on September 8, 1983.

In 1982, the City began remedial activities at the site in which all drums and drum fragments were removed and disposed of off-site, and some of the contaminated soil was excavated and placed into a Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitted landfill. A total of 32,600 cubic yards of excavated soil was identified as contaminated with organic compounds (toluene, benzene, ethylbenzene, or organic halogens). Remaining contaminated soil was stockpiled on-site in two separate piles and a soil cover was partially placed, but not completed.

In 1984, an EPA and City funded Phase II remedial action was started to complete the remedial actions. All of the stockpiled soils were analyzed for a variety of metals and organics. Soils were divided into 100 cubic yard lots for analysis. A Key Indicator Analysis was used to determine which soil lots would be disposed of in an off-site facility. This test established action levels for organic compounds and inorganic elements

disposed of at the site as identified from sampling results. If any one indicator exceeded action levels, the entire soil lot was deemed contaminated and disposed of off-site. Action levels for inorganics were selected based upon the Extraction Procedure Toxicity Test used to determine if a waste is hazardous under RCRA. Organic action levels were established utilizing similar methodology and are consistent with levels that would be used today. After removal of contaminated soils from the site, the area was sampled on a grid pattern to insure that all soils not passing the test had been removed and disposed of off-site. The results indicate that the remedial objectives were attained and that all soils considered contaminated were removed. The site was then capped and revegetated as a further precautionary measure and the site fenced. A local public comment period was held August 2, 1985, through August 23, 1985, specifically concerning deletion of the site. No public comments were received.

EPA, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA at the Enterprise Avenue site has been completed, and has determined that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) committed to operate and maintain the site. The PADER has also developed and implemented an operations and maintenance plan for the cap approved by EPA and will monitor the ground water to insure that the water quality remains at background levels.

Friedman Property Site, Upper Freehold, New Jersey

The Friedman Property is a 3-acre site located in Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey. The site is located near 5 other NPL sites collectively known as the Plumsted sites. In the late 1950's and early 1960's the alleged dumping of free-flowing liquids, household wastes, and demolition debris occurred into a natural ditch which was then covered. The site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) on December 30, 1982, and appeared on the final NPL on September 8, 1983.

EPA and NJDEP completed a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) in 1984. The RI/FS studied the air, soils, wastes, ground and surface water, and adjacent stream sediments for evidence of contamination. Results of the RI/FS indicate that limited contamination is

present at site, and that the site was not used as a hazardous waste disposal facility. Its wastes were no different than a typical municipal landfill.

Air monitoring during the RI/FS did not show levels above ambient air quality standards, and no complaints of odors or fumes were received from area citizens before or during testing, or from personnel conducting the RI/FS.

Ground water testing included the installation of six monitoring wells and sampling of domestic wells in the vicinity of the site. The shallow ground water was sampled for standard priority pollutants and indicated slightly elevated levels of zinc below 0.5 mg/l and detected some phenols at 0.03 mg/l. These levels are below current EPA Health Effects Assessment levels of 7.4 mg/l for zinc and 3.5 mg/l for phenols. Deep water sampling revealed only zinc at levels comparable to surface levels and no priority pollutants were detected.

No similarity exists between the shallow and deep ground water data except for comparable levels of naturally occurring zinc. Since similar chemicals were not found between the two aquifers, and geologic analysis does not indicate the presence of interconnections, there is no indication that contamination of the lower aquifer has occurred or will occur in the future.

Stream sediments and surface water quality also were sampled. The study indicated that the adjacent stream sediments had not been significantly contaminated by materials found at the site although trace contamination consistent with routine road maintenance practices from the adjacent highway was found.

In summary, the RI/FS concluded that there are no significant sources of contamination at the site, and contaminants have not migrated from the site and are not expected to migrate. Therefore, no remedial action was appropriate. A local public comment period was held July 12, 1984, through August 11, 1984, after a public meeting was held to discuss the no action alternative. No written comments were received. Public comment at the meeting consisted of a discussion of the extent of the problem at the site. A detailed report of this discussion is available through the appropriate EPA docket offices.

EPA, with the concurrence of the State of New Jersey, has determined that the Friedman Property site poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking remedial measures is not appropriate. However, EPA and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) have agreed that ground water monitoring of the shallow aquifer in the

vicinity of the site will be conducted as a precautionary measure to insure that current site conditions do not change. The State of New Jersey is responsible for periodic ground water monitoring for a period of five years. The results from monitoring conducted by the State of New Jersey to date indicate that conditions remain unchanged.

As an additional precaution, EPA recommended to State, County and local officials that a notice be placed on the property deed and the plot plan amended. The deed notice and plot restrictions would be entered in county land records noting previous use of the site for waste disposal and restricting on-site excavations, agricultural, and residential use.

Lehigh Electric Site, Old Forge Borough, Pennsylvania

The Leigh Electric site is located in Old Forge Borough, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. The site was operated as a transformer service company by the Lehigh Electric Company. About 4,000 transformers and capacitors were stored at the facility. Indiscriminate transformer dielectric fluid handling and disposal occurred at the site, resulting in PCB contamination of on-site soils. The site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) on December 30, 1982, and appeared on the final NPL on September 8, 1983.

In 1983, EPA and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) completed a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) at the site. The study included the analysis of ground water, air and river sediment samples, and the evaluation of clean-up alternatives. A local public comment period was held August 2, 1985, through August 23, 1985, specifically with respect to deletion. No comments were received.

Phase I of the remedial action removed all transformers, transformer contents, and surface debris from the site. This was completed in December 1982. The Phase II remedial action removed contaminated soils, and buildings from the site, and backfilled, graded, and vegetated the site. These actions were completed in September 1984. Sampling was conducted continuously during excavation showing that the remedial action reduced the concentration of PCBs to 10 ppm. Contaminated soils were removed from the site and disposed of in a TSCA approved disposal facility off-site. EPA inspected the site and collected samples in May 1985 and verified that the objectives of the remedial action were met.

After excavation of the contaminated soils was completed, the remaining soils containing low level PCBs were buried underneath 10 to 15 feet of clean backfill. This action eliminates surficial direct contact. PCBs are not readily soluble in water. PCBs remaining are not expected to impact ground water; no PCBs were detected in the ground water samples taken during the RI/FS.

EPA, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA at the Lehigh Electric site has been completed, and has determined that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources agrees to perform all future operation and maintenance including the continued sampling of ground water PCB.

Morris Arsenic Site, Morris, Minnesota

The Morris Arsenic site is located in Stevens County approximately one mile northeast of Morris, Minnesota. In the early 1940's, approximately 1,500 pounds of arsenic-laced grasshopper bait were buried at the site. The subsequent construction of a highway through the general location of the burial site may have dispersed the bait and has made the discovery of the exact burial location difficult. The primary public health threat at the site was the potential for contamination of the shallow glacial aquifer, a source of drinking water for residential wells and the city of Morris. The site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 8, 1983, and appeared on the final NPL on September 21, 1984.

In 1984, the EPA conducted a remedial investigation (RI) to determine the soil contamination levels and the ground water contamination levels. Eleven monitoring wells were installed on and around the site and a sampling program implemented to search for arsenic contamination in the site area.

The results of the RI indicate that arsenic levels in the surface soils were all below 7 µg/kg, well within the natural background range of 3 to 14 µg/kg. Arsenic concentration in the soils at the water table were somewhat elevated, ranging between 20 and 40 µg/kg, but far below the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) action level of 100 µg/kg for surficial soils. CDC was consulted with respect to the soils and concurred that no action was necessary. Ground water samples taken from the monitoring wells and from nearby domestic sources indicate that arsenic

levels were considerably below the Primary Drinking Water Standard of 50 µg/l. Concentrations of arsenic were found to be at or near 3 µg/l. The municipal well field for Morris is approximately one mile in the opposite direction of ground water flow and would not be impacted if there were contamination at the site. Other domestic wells in the site vicinity were sampled and did not show any indications of arsenic contamination above background. A public meeting was held on May 2, 1985, and a local three-week public comment period was conducted from April 23, 1985, to May 14, 1985, concerning the no action alternative. No public comments were received.

EPA, with the concurrence of the State of Minnesota, has determined that the Morris Arsenic site poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking remedial measures is not appropriate. EPA has recommended to State, County, and local officials that as a further precaution, a notice be placed on the property. The deed notice would be entered in county land records noting previous use of the site for the disposal of a hazardous substance.

PCB Spills Site, North Carolina

Between June 1978 and August 1978, over 30,000 gallons of waste transformer oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) were deliberately discharged along 243 noncontiguous miles of highway shoulders in fourteen counties in North Carolina. The site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) on December 30, 1982, and appeared on the final NPL on September 8, 1983.

The State conducted several investigations and feasibility studies between 1979 and 1981 and ascertained that contamination did not migrate from the spill areas into surface water, biota or ground water. A detailed report was prepared and evaluated by EPA concerning the siting and construction of the landfill to receive the contaminated soils and wastes.

In May 1982, EPA and the State of North Carolina initiated remedial action to: (1) Construct a landfill for disposal of PCB wastes; (2) remove, transport and dispose of contaminated soils; and (3) reconstruct the highway shoulders. Disposal of contaminated soil was completed in November 1982, and the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) approved landfill was capped, graded, and vegetated.

Sampling was conducted during removal at the beginning and end points of the contaminated strips in order to

insure that all contaminated soils were removed. Random samples were collected from the areas after soils were removed. Sampling results indicate that a cleanup level of 10 ppm or less was achieved for nearly all of the samples. No soils contaminated with PCBs above 50 ppm were left in place. Excavated areas were then filled with clean soil.

A local three-week public comment period was held May 10, 1984, through May 31, 1984, with respect to deletion. No public comments were received.

EPA, with the concurrence of the State of North Carolina, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA at the PCB Spills site has been completed and has determined that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate. The State is currently monitoring the landfill constructed to contain contaminated soils removed from the site and continues to meet all requirements for post-closure monitoring.

PCB Warehouse Site, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

PCB Warehouse is a Public Works warehouse building where intact drums of PCB transformer oil were stored. The warehouse is located adjacent to the Philippine Sea. The concern was that the PCB oil could be released in the event of a severe tropical storm thereby endangering public health and the environment through risk of direct contact and contamination of marine life. The site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) on December 20, 1982, and appeared on the final NPL on September 8, 1983.

A remedial investigation of the site in December 1982, revealed the presence of 21 drums of PCB contaminated oil and 3 crates of sodium arsenite. Drums were found to be intact and there was no evidence of any reported spills or leaks.

The transformers from which the oil was drained were located at the Saipan Headquarters Building and at the Department of Public Works Yard. There was no indication of leaks or spills near those transformers.

An immediate removal was conducted in 1984 that removed the 21 drums of PCB wastes and 3 crates of sodium arsenite. These were repackaged and transported back to the United States for disposal in a TSCA approved disposal facility. The sodium arsenite was disposed of in the continental United States in a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitted facility. After removal, testing was conducted on site, to insure that cleanup was complete and that no spills had occurred during or before cleanup.

Test results confirmed that no PCB wastes had been spilled during the removal action.

A local public comment period was held June 13, 1985, through June 28, 1985 with respect to deletion. No public comments were received.

EPA, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA has been completed at the PCB Warehouse site, and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate.

PCB Waste Sites, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

PCB Waste sites is a unique site comprised of 8 separate locations scattered throughout the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, an area larger than the continental United States. The sites were located on the islands of Koror in the Republic of Palau, Moen in Truk State, Yap, Kosrae, and two on both Ponape and Majuro. The sites represented a threat to public health and the environment because of their proximity to human populations, ground water supplies, and marine resources. The site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) on December 30, 1982, and appeared on the final NPL on September 8, 1983.

A remedial investigation at the sites in December 1982, revealed that the PCBs in drums and transformers, and some pesticides and chemicals were improperly stored at the sites. A previous oil spill was apparent at one site formerly used to store transformers. Some sites had intact transformer oil containers located in unsecured areas open to the general public.

An immediate removal was conducted in 1984 removing all PCB wastes over 50 ppm and the other hazardous wastes found at the various sites.

PCB fluids under 50 ppm were blended and burned on the islands. Other PCB wastes were transported to a TSCA approved disposal facility in the United States. Other hazardous wastes at the sites were removed and disposed of in the continental United States in a RCRA permitted facility.

During the removal action, soils and waste oils were sampled in the field using a portable testing kit that allowed for the segregation of wastes for transport. A target of below 50 ppm PCB was selected. Only one site had contaminated soils. The site was formerly used for transformer storage and is located in a fenced-in rural area. Testing was conducted where the spill

occurred before and after removal of contaminated soils to ascertain whether contamination over 50 ppm of PCB remained. No PCBs above 50 ppm were found in structures or soils after removal. A local public comment period was held July 1, 1985, through July 22, 1985, with respect to deletion. No comments were received.

EPA, with the concurrence of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA has been completed at the PCB Waste sites, and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate.

Taputimu Farm Site, Island of Tutuila, American Samoa

The Taputimu Farm site consists of three rooms of a farm warehouse and a trailer. The site was the repository for unused and out-of-date agricultural chemicals and pesticides on American Samoa. A remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) conducted in 1982 revealed that the materials were improperly stored within the facility buildings. Analysis of the materials collected inside the building identified

several pesticides and chlorinated organic solvents. The site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) on December 30, 1982, and appeared on the final NPL on September 8, 1983.

The chemical/pesticide materials were stored on a concrete or steel floor of the storage areas and trailer. Soil sampling for primary pollutants and visual examination of the site confirmed that contamination was confined to the interior floor areas of the warehouse and trailer.

The remedial action alternative selected and implemented at Taputimu Farm in 1984, involved repacking the chemical/pesticide materials for shipping to the continental United States for disposal in a RCRA approved facility. The remedial action also included washing down all exposed surfaces of the storage areas with bleach to ensure deactivation of any residual materials not picked up by sweeping and vacuuming. Finally, two layers of epoxy paint were applied to the interior walls and three inches of concrete were poured over the existing floor thereby eliminating the threat of

direct contact. The American Samoa Government only utilizes the structure for farm equipment storage and has banned all food storage from the building. Since all materials were removed and contaminated surfaces cleaned and sealed, no further monitoring was conducted. Warning signs were placed on the building prohibiting food storage as an additional precautionary measure.

A local public comment period was held from June 13, 1985, through June 28, 1985, with respect to deletion. No public comments were received.

EPA, with the concurrence of the Government of American Samoa, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA has been completed at the Taputimu Farm site, and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate.

Dated: December 18, 1985.

J. Winston Porter,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

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